

Decision

In a note dated 4 October 1977,³⁵ the President of the Security Council stated that the Secretary-General had informed him, on 30 September, in connexion with the request contained in paragraph 1 of resolution 415 (1977), of his intention to appoint Lieutenant-General D. Prem Chand as his representative to enter into discussions with the British Resident Commissioner designate and with all the parties concerning the military and associated arrangements considered necessary to effect the transition to majority rule in Southern Rhodesia. After holding the necessary consultations with the members of the Council, the President addressed the following reply to the Secretary-General:

“In reply to your letter of 30 September 1977 concerning your intention to appoint Lieutenant-General D. Prem Chand as your representative in terms of Security Council resolution 415 (1977) of 29 September 1977, I would like to inform you that copies of your letter were transmitted to the members of the Council.

“The consultations which I subsequently held with the members of the Council on this matter indicate that the appointment proposed by you is acceptable to 14 members of the Council. China dissociates itself from this matter.”

³⁵ *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-second Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1977*, document S/12411.

Complaint by Mozambique

Decisions

At its 2014th meeting, on 28 June 1977, the Council decided to invite the representative of Mozambique to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “Complaint by Mozambique: letter dated 22 June 1977 from the Permanent Representative of Mozambique to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12350 and Add.1)”.³⁶

At its 2018th meeting, on 30 June 1977, the Council decided to invite the representative of Brazil to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Angola, Botswana, Egypt, Gabon, Guinea, Lesotho, Nigeria, Senegal, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2015th meeting, on 28 June 1977, the Council decided to invite the representative of Cuba to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2016th meeting, on 29 June 1977, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the German Democratic Republic and the Sudan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2017th meeting, on 29 June 1977, the Council decided to invite the representative of Swaziland to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

³⁶ *Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1977*.

Resolution 411 (1977) of 30 June 1977

The Security Council,

Taking note of the telegram dated 18 June 1977 from the President of the People’s Republic of Mozambique, Mr. Samora Moisés Machel, to the Secretary-General, contained in document S/12350 and Add.1,³⁶

Having heard the statement of Mr. Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Permanent Political Committee of FRELIMO³⁷ and Minister for Development and Economic Planning of Mozambique,³⁸ concerning the recent acts of aggression against Mozambique committed by the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia,

Taking note of the resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-ninth ordinary session at Libreville, Gabon,³⁹

Indignant at the systematic acts of aggression committed by the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia against the People’s Republic of Mozambique and the resulting loss of life and destruction of property,

Gravely concerned at the rapidly deteriorating situation in Southern Rhodesia as a result of the continued existence of the illegal régime,

Reaffirming the inalienable rights of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination and independence, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and the legitimacy of

³⁷ Frente de Libertação de Moçambique.

³⁸ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-second Year, 2014th meeting*.

³⁹ *Ibid., Thirty-second Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1977*, document S/12352.

their struggle to secure the enjoyment of such rights as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolution 232 (1966) of 16 December 1966, in which it determined that the situation in Southern Rhodesia constituted a threat to international peace and security,

Cognizant of the fact that the recent acts of aggression perpetrated by the illegal régime against the People's Republic of Mozambique together with that régime's constant acts of aggression and threats against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Botswana and the Republic of Zambia aggravate the existing serious threat to the security and stability of the region,

Recalling its resolutions on sanctions against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, in particular resolution 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968,

Conscious of the important contribution made by the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique through its decision of 3 March 1976 to close its borders with Southern Rhodesia and to apply strictly sanctions against the illegal régime in conformity with United Nations resolutions,

Deeply concerned that the measures approved by the Security Council have so far failed to bring to an end the illegal régime and convinced that sanctions cannot put an end to that régime unless they are comprehensive, mandatory and strictly supervised and unless measures are taken against States which violate them,

Recalling its resolution 386 (1976) of 17 March 1976,

Expressing its particular concern at the continued violation of sanctions by South Africa and its support of the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia,

Reaffirming the primary responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to take all effective measures to bring to an end the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions,

Reaffirming the relevant provisions of the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia⁴⁰ and in particular those provisions which call for assistance to those front-line States victims of acts of aggression by the racist minority régimes,

Affirming the right of the People's Republic of Mozambique to take all necessary measures, in accordance with the Charter, to safeguard its sovereignty and territorial integrity,

1. Strongly condemns the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia for its recent acts of aggression against the People's Republic of Mozambique;

2. Solemnly declares that these acts of aggression as well as the repeated attacks and threats against the Republic of Zambia and the Republic of Botswana by the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia constitute a serious aggravation of the situation in the area;

3. Condemns South Africa for its continued support of the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia in con-

travention of Security Council resolutions on sanctions against the régime at Salisbury;

4. Reaffirms that the continued existence of the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia is a source of insecurity and instability in the region and constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security;

5. Reaffirms the right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination and independence, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and urges all States to intensify assistance to the people of Zimbabwe and their national liberation movement in their struggle to achieve that objective;

6. Commends the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique for its scrupulous observance of sanctions against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia and its steadfast support to the people of Zimbabwe in their legitimate struggle, in accordance with the relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions;

7. Demands that the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of Mozambique be scrupulously respected;

8. Demands that all States refrain from providing any support—overt or covert—to the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia and, in particular, demands that South Africa adhere fully to Security Council resolutions and thus cease from any co-operation or collaboration with the illegal régime at Salisbury in violation of the Council's decisions;

9. Requests all States to give immediate and substantial material assistance to enable the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique to strengthen its defence capability in order to safeguard effectively its sovereignty and territorial integrity;

10. Requests all States, regional organizations and other appropriate intergovernmental organizations to provide financial, technical and material assistance to Mozambique in order to enable it to overcome the severe economic loss and destruction of property brought about by the acts of aggression committed by the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia and to reinforce Mozambique's capacity to implement United Nations decisions in support of measures against the illegal régime;

11. Requests the United Nations and the organizations and programmes concerned, including the Economic and Social Council, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Health Organization, to provide assistance to Mozambique on a priority basis in implementation of the request contained in paragraph 10 of the present resolution;

12. Calls upon all States to implement strictly Security Council resolutions on sanctions and requests the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of

⁴⁰ Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1977, document S/12344/Rev.1, annex V.

Southern Rhodesia to examine as a matter of priority further effective measures to tighten the scope of sanctions in accordance with Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations and urgently to submit its appropriate recommendations to the Council;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to co-ordinate the efforts of the United Nations system and to organize

immediately an effective programme of international assistance to Mozambique in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 10 and 11 of the present resolution;

14. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 2019th meeting.

B. ITEMS RELATING TO THE MIDDLE EAST⁴¹

The situation in the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General submitted under General Assembly resolution 31/62 concerning the Peace Conference on the Middle East

Decisions

At its 1993rd meeting, on 25 March 1977, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Egypt, Israel, Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General submitted under General Assembly resolution 31/62 concerning the Peace Conference on the Middle East (S/12290 and Corr.1)".⁴²

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, by a vote, that an invitation should be accorded to the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate in the debate and that that invitation would confer upon it the same rights of participation

as those conferred on a Member State when it was invited to participate under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Adopted by 10 votes to 1 (United States of America), with 4 abstentions (Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

At its 1995th meeting, on 28 March 1977, the Council decided to invite the representative of Yemen to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1997th meeting, on 29 March 1977, the Council decided to invite the representative of Saudi Arabia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

The situation in the Middle East: reports of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

Resolution 408 (1977) of 26 May 1977

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,⁴³

Having noted the efforts made to establish a durable and just peace in the Middle East area and the urgent need to continue and intensify such efforts,

Expressing concern over the prevailing state of tension in the area,

Decides:

(a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

(b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 30 November 1977;

(c) To request the Secretary-General to submit at the end of this period a report on the developments in

⁴² *Ibid.*, Supplement for April, May and June 1977, document S/12333.